

178
176

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT NO.		50X1
SUBJECT	Structure of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry	DATE DISTR.	12 August 1955	
		NO. OF PAGES	14	50X1
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES		50X1 50X1
DATE ACQUIRED				

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Comments: 50X1

1. Maraseyka ulitsa in paragraph 2 should read Moraseyka ulitsa.
2. Paragraph 5 does not agree with the chart on page 10, which shows all chief directorates except the First as subordinate to Yefremov. The text of paragraph 5 is probably correct.
3. In paragraph 8c the correct abbreviation for the organization mentioned is GlavElektroTransMashProm.
4. The SKB, paragraph 9, is the Sekretnoye Konstruktorskoye Byuro.
5. The OKB, paragraph 9, is the Osoboye Konstruktorskoye Byuro.
6. Vladimir Ilyich, paragraph 10d, is Vladimir Ilich in the B.G.N. transliteration system.
7. Paragraph 13 probably should read: "Also subordinate to GlavElektroProm are IzolyatorProm were three large shops producing electrical insulation materials in the following plants which were themselves subordinate to other chief directorates." The report indicates that Elektrosila and KhEMZ were subordinate to GlavElektroMashProm and that the Ural Electrical Apparatus Plant was subordinate to GlavElektroApparatProm.
8. ET-1 and ET-2 Plants, paragraph 16, may be identical with ATE 1 and ATE 2 Electrical Equipment Factories in Moscow.
9. Niprikosovenyy in paragraph 17 should read neprikosnovenny.

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

50X1

STATE	EV	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	X	AEC	ORR	EV	X		
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; F)																

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

50X1

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 27 July 1955

SUBJECT Structure of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry

NO. OF PAGES 12

DATE OF INFORMATION [REDACTED]

REFERENCES:

50X1

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1

1. Kabanov was the Minister of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry

50X1

In 1951, Kabanov left the ministry and began work for the Council of Ministers. Source did not know what his position was. In 1953, after Stalin's death, he was appointed to the post of Minister of Foreign Trade. Yefremov became Minister of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry after Kabanov's departure and served in that position until 1953.

50X1

50X1

2. In 1949, all offices of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry and subordinate chief directorates, with the exception of the first chief directorate, were moved to a large stone building which occupied an entire block in Moscow near Dzerzhinskaya Ploshchad. The address was Maraseyka ulitsa No. 5. (See page 10 for an organizational chart of the Ministry of the Electrical Industry.)
3. The ministry had a collegium (*kollegiya*) which was the top policy staff of the ministry. In addition to the minister who was chairman of this body, the collegium was composed of the deputy ministers, chiefs of the various chief directorates, their deputies, the secretary of the ministry Party organization, and the Profkom (Trade Union Committee) chairman. Major questions of policy and

---SECRET---

SECRET

50X1

-2-

other important matters were discussed at meetings of the collegium after which the minister would write an order based on the decision which had been reached "collectively". Typical matters which were discussed at meetings of the collegium included:

- a. The necessity to demote or discharge a plant director of a large plant, or the chief of a chief directorate subordinate to the ministry.
- b. The selection of employees as candidates from the ministry to receive Stalin premiums for outstanding work.
- c. The adoption of major innovations or inventions throughout plants subordinate to the ministry.
- d. Problems which prevented a plant or chief directorate subordinate to the ministry from fulfilling its planned production quotas.

4. Directly subordinate to the Minister of the Electrical Industry were five deputy ministers. These were: The First Deputy Minister, Dmitry Vasilyevich Yefremov; the Second Deputy Minister, Pekshev, who was also Chief of the Chief Directorate of the Electrical Machinery Industry (GlavElektroMashProm); Deputy Minister Zemblinov who was also Chief of the Chief Directorate of Sales (GlavElektroSbyt) and the Chief Directorate of Supply (GlavElektroSnab); The Deputy Minister for Personnel, Pozdnyakov; and the Chief of the First Chief Directorate who also had the rank of deputy minister. [] could not recall this official's name. 50X1

5. All chief directorates, trusts, and institutes, with the exception of the First Chief Directorate, GlavElektroMashProm, GlavElektroSbyt, and GlavElektroSnab, were subordinate to the First Deputy Minister of the Electrical Industry, Yefremov. He was responsible for the preparation of all reports for the minister which were directed to the Council of Ministers and other senior organizations. Yefremov was also Chief of the Technical Directorate of the ministry and was authorized to decide all technical questions pertaining to the ministry jointly with the minister. Whenever the latter was absent for any reason, Yefremov acted for the minister and carried out his responsibilities. The Planning Department (Planovoy Otdel) of the ministry was also subordinate to the First Deputy Minister. This Planning Department, together with GosPlan determined the volume and types of goods to be produced by the various chief directorates within the ministry. Detailed production plans were first submitted by the plants to the planning departments of the chief directorates to which the plants were subordinate. The chief directorate planning departments reviewed these plans and made up a combined plan for all plants within the chief directorate. The ministry's Planning Department reviewed the chief directorate's plans and made up a combined plan for the Ministry. The Ministry plan was submitted to the Council of Ministers for final approval or revision.

6. In addition to being chief of GlavElektroSnab and GlavElektroSbyt, Deputy Minister Zemblinov had supervision of the transport system and capital construction within the ministry. The chief mechanic and chief power engineer of the ministry were also directly subordinate to him.

- a. Included in the ministry's transport system were the passenger vehicles which were assigned to high-level ministerial officials, trucks, railway freight cars which were allotted to the ministry each year, and some transport planes which were utilized for hauling special non-bulky items such as bearings to or from supply bases and plants when speed was required.

SECRET

SECRET

-3-

50X1

b. Plans for new capital construction as well as for the expansion of plants, living quarters for workers, clubs, cafeterias, nurseries, etc., were submitted by the various chief directorates to the ministry's Directorate of Capital Construction (Upravleniye Kapitalnogo Stroitelstva) under Zemblinov. These plans were reviewed by this directorate in accordance with the budget which had been drawn up for the Ministry of Electrical Industry by GosPlan and approved by the Council of Ministers. The directorate then decided how the money should be appropriated and periodically checked on expenditure of money and progress of construction. On major construction projects, such as new plant construction, quarterly reports were drawn up by the directorate and submitted to the Council of Ministers.

8. There were altogether nine chief directorates subordinate to the Ministry of Electrical Industry. These were:

- a. The First Chief Directorate (Pervoye Glavnoye Upravleniye)
- b. The Chief Directorate of the Electrical Machinery Industry (GlavElektroMashProm)
- c. The Chief Directorate of the Electrical Transportation Machinery Industry (GlavElektroMashProm)
- d. The Chief Directorate of the Electrical Insulator Industry (GlavElektroIzolyatorProm)
- e. The Chief Directorate of the Electrical Apparatus Industry (GlavElektroApparatProm)
- f. The Chief Directorate of the Cable Industry (GlavKabelProm)
- g. The Chief Directorate of the Electrical Instrument Industry (GlavElektroPriborProm)
- h. The Chief Directorate of Supply (GlavElektroSnab)
- i. The Chief Directorate of Sales (GlavElektroSbyt)

9. The First Chief Directorate was a special chief directorate which controlled all plants within the Ministry which were engaged in the production of top secret (osobosekretno) military production as well as all shops which produced military goods in other plants subordinate to the ministry. This chief directorate was located in another building. The head of the chief directorate had the rank of Deputy Minister and reported directly to Kabanov. All personnel within this chief directorate had to undergo a special security check (osoboye zasekrechivaniye) and had special passes. There were also two types of design bureaus which were subordinate to this chief directorate. The Secret Design Bureaus (Sekretnnyye Konstruktorskiye Byuro - SKB) were located in plants subordinate to the Ministry of the Electrical Industry which were engaged in the production of top secret military goods and designed goods produced by these plants. The OKBs (Osobiye Konstruktorskiye Byuro) were located in some of the other plants of the ministry which had military shops and were engaged in designing items to be produced by these shops. There was a military shop and an OKB in the Elektrosila Plant in Leningrad, both of which were engaged in the production of designing of motors and other apparatus for submarines. Such shops, together with the OKBs, were really plants within plants. Special passes were required for anyone to gain admittance and all employees had to undergo special security clearances.

50X1

SECRET

[redacted] In general, the subordination of large plants within the ministry which produced a wide variety of products depended upon the basic production of the plant. Thus, the Elektrosila Plant in Leningrad, which was mainly engaged in the production of electrical machinery, was subordinate to GlavElektroMashProm. However, such plants sometimes had individual shops such as the Military Shop and Insulation Shop in the Elektrosila Plant which were subordinate to other chief directorates within the Ministry.

10. GlavElektroMashProm, which was under the supervision of the Second Deputy Minister of the Electrical Industry, Pekshev, was considered the most important chief directorate in the ministry, both from the standpoint of the number of plants which were subordinate to this chief directorate and the type of goods produced. This chief directorate controlled all those plants in the Soviet Union which were engaged in the production of electrical machinery such as electric motors, generators, and transformers. [redacted] the following plants which were subordinate to this chief directorate. 50X1

- a. The Elektrosila Plant in Leningrad
- b. The Elektrik Plant in Leningrad
- c. A numbered (number unknown) plant in Leningrad
- d. Vladimir Ilyich Plant in Moscow
- e. A numbered (number unknown) plant in Moscow
- f. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Kharkov (KhEMZ)
- g. The Elektro-Technical Plant in Kharkov (KhETZ)
- h. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Ufa (UEMZ)
- i. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Tashkent (TEMZ)
- j. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Baku (BEMZ)
- k. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Yerevan
- l. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Svoboda, Kursk Oblast (SEMZ)
- m. The Turbo-Generator Plant in Kharkov (KhTGZ)
- n. The Turbo-Generator Plant in Kirov, Kirov Oblast (KTGZ)
- o. The Turbo-Generator Plant in Sverdlovsk (STGZ)
- p. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Tomsk. This plant may have been known as Plant No. 654.
- q. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Prokopyevsk, Kemerovo Oblast
- r. The Transformer Plant in Moscow (MTZ)
- s. The Transformer Plant in Zaporozhye
- t. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant near Krasnodor, Krasnodor Oblast
- u. The Elektro-Mechanical Plant in Vladimir, Vladimir Oblast

SECRET

-5-

50X1

1. GlavElektroTransMash - Source could not recall the chief of this chief directorate. Plants subordinate to this chief directorate produced electric locomotives and electric motors for streetcars. The principal plants under this chief directorate which source could recall included the following:
 - a. The "Dinamo" Plant in Moscow.
 - b. The Electric Locomotive Plant in Novocherkassk, Rostov Oblast.
 - c. A transport machinery plant in Sverdlovsk
2. GlavElektroIzolyatorProm - [redacted] the name of the chief of this chief directorate. Plants subordinate to this chief directorate produced insulators for power lines and all types of electrical insulation material used in electrical machinery. [redacted] the following four plants which were subordinate to GlavElektroIzolyatorProm.
 - a. An electrical insulator plant in Sverdlovsk.
 - b. An electrical insulator plant near Poltava, Ukrainian SSR.
 - c. An electrical insulator plant in Leningrad.
 - d. A paint and lacquer plant in Moscow.
3. There were also three large shops producing electrical insulation material in the following plants which were subordinate to GlavElektroIzolyatorProm.
 - a. The Elektrosila Plant in Leningrad
 - b. The Electro-Mechanical Plant in Kharkov (KhEMZ)
 - c. The Ural Electrical Apparatus Plant in Sverdlovsk
4. GlavElektroApparatProm - Plants subordinate to this chief directorate produced all types of electrical apparatus. Many of the plants were numbered plants and produced military goods. The chief of the GlavElektroApparatProm [redacted] He recalled the following subordinate plants:
 - a. An electrical apparatus plant in Leningrad
 - b. The Svetlana Plant in Leningrad
 - c. A numbered (number unknown) plant in Ulyanovsk, Ulyanovsk Oblast
 - d. The Ural Electrical Apparatus Plant in Sverdlovsk
 - e. A numbered (number unknown) plant in Chiboksary, Chuvash ASSR
 - f. A numbered (number unknown) plant in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR
 - g. An electrical apparatus plant in Kharkov
 - h. An electrical apparatus plant in Tomsk, Novosibirsk Oblast
 - i. An electrical apparatus plant in Kirov, Kirov Oblast
 - j. An electrical apparatus plant in Kursk, Kursk Oblast

SECRET

SECRET

-6-

50X1

15. GlavKabelProm - Plants which produced electric wire and cable were subordinate to this chief directorate. [redacted] the name of the chief of this chief directorate and was only able to recall two of its subordinate plants:
- The Leningrad Cable Plant
 - The Moscow Cable Plant
16. GlavElektroPriborProm - Subordinate to this chief directorate were plants which produced various electrical measuring instruments such as ammeters, voltmeters, etc. [redacted] the name of the chief of this chief directorate but was able to name the following plants which were under its jurisdiction:
- The Electrical Instrument Plant in Leningrad
 - The Electrical Instrument Plant in Moscow i/n Kuybyshev
 - The ET-1 Plant in Moscow 1
 - The ET-2 Plant in Moscow 1
 - The Electrical Instrument Plant in Kharkov
 - An electrical instrument plant in Kiev
 - An electrical instrument plant in Krasnodar
 - An electrical instrument plant in Tashkent 2
17. GlavElektroSnab - This chief directorate had material supply bases subordinate to it which maintained raw material and technical supplies needed by plants subordinate to the Ministry of the Electrical Industry. All plants in the ministry compiled a list of needed materials for production, one quarter in advance, which were submitted to the chief directorate under whose jurisdiction they happened to be. After reviewing the requests of subordinate plants, each chief directorate informed GlavElektroSnab of its needs. The latter then issued orders to the various material supply bases under its jurisdiction which supplied the plants with needed material. [redacted] so-called "untouchable supplies" (nipriknosovenyy zapas) were stockpiled at these bases or whether they were maintained only at special material reserve bases. He could provide no information concerning stockpiling bases or stockpiling in general other than to state that since World War II material stockpiles were no longer maintained by plants. He believed this scheme was abandoned because it was found to be unpractical since many plants switched to production of different goods in time of war and, therefore, much of the stockpiled material would prove useless. Inventories of needed material supplies including raw materials, fuel, etc., which plants were permitted to maintain were set in accordance with the technological production cycle of the plant and sometimes differed widely depending upon the goods turned out by the plant. For example, if a plant produced large electric motors or generators which took six months to manufacture, such a plant would be permitted to maintain much larger stocks of raw material, fuel, etc. than a plant which produced goods which only took one month to manufacture.

50X1

SECRET

SECRET

-7-

50X1

18. GlavElektroSbyt - This chief directorate handled the distribution of the ministry's production and controlled a number of material distribution bases to which finished goods produced by the plants of the ministry were sent for further distribution. However, large items, such as generators produced for a new electric power station, were not sent to these bases but directly to the electric power station.
19. Planning Institutes (proyektnyye instituty) and trusts of the ministry were subordinate to the First Deputy Minister. The former were concerned with the planning of new capital construction projects within the ministry. [redacted] no further information on these institutes. [redacted] two trusts in the ministry of electrical industry. 50X1 50X1
- a. ElektroRemTrest - This trust repaired electrical equipment in small electric power stations belonging to plants of the ministry and conducted other such repair work which plants could not do themselves.
- b. ElektroMontazh - This trust installed electrical equipment, machinery, wiring, etc. in new plants or shops of the ministry. In general this trust did all installation work which plants were incapable of performing themselves. Actual construction work on new buildings was usually done by local construction trusts. In addition to these local trusts, there were also large state trusts outside the Ministry of Electrical Industry which carried out the work on huge projects such as the Kuybyshev Electric Power Station, the Volga-Don Canal, etc.
20. The Technical Directorate was the "technical brain" of the ministry. (See page 11 for organizational chart of the Technical Directorate). This directorate was headed by First Deputy Minister, Yefremov; the deputy chief of the directorate was Varshavskiy. The following units were subordinate to the technical directorate:
- a. Scientific Research Institutes - [redacted] no specific information on the structure or work of these institutes other than the fact that they conducted research on new types of electrical machinery and equipment. The only one he could recall by name was the Scientific Research Institute #627 (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut - NII 627) in Moscow. 50X1
- b. The Scientific-Technical Department (Nauchno-Tekhnicheskii Otdel). The chief of this department was Chusov. The department controlled the work of testing and development laboratories in plants of the ministry. When new or improved prototypes of electrical machinery, instruments, and apparatus were developed by the scientific research institutes, they were checked by this department of the technical directorate and submitted to plants where full scale models were developed and tested further by the plant laboratories. This department was then responsible for rejecting or approving the newly tested equipment and machinery for production. Source claimed that many good inventions and innovations were rejected simply because there were not enough people in this department to properly review all items which were submitted, and everyone in the department was constantly afraid that he would be blamed if any new item approved for production should consequently prove to be faulty.
- c. The Military-Naval Department (Voyenno-Morskoy Otdel) - Edelman was chief of this department, which planned and controlled the production of electrical apparatus and instruments manufactured for shore defenses or for naval vessels which were under construction. This department functioned in the following manner: The Military-Naval

SECRET

SECRET

-8-

50X1

Department received a numbered project (proyekt) from the First Chief Directorate which itemized the specific apparatus and instruments needed and the date by which these items were needed. No indication was given by the First Chief Directorate as to what the project was or why the goods were needed. The Military-Naval Department then decided which plant in the ministry would produce the listed items and set the production deadline which was confirmed by the First Deputy Minister.

- d. Military Department (Voyenny Otdel) - This department was headed by Starodub. It was similar to the Military-Naval Department except that it planned and controlled the production of items for military branches other than the navy.
- e. Department of Inspections for Quality (Otdel Inspektsiy po Kachestvu) Source could not recall the chief of this department, which was responsible for the quality of production in all plants of the ministry. Each plant had a department of technical control (otdel tekhnicheskogo kontrolya-OTK) which included the chief of the OTK in the plant, a foreman (master) for each shop in the plant, and a number of controllers (kontrolery) who were responsible for checking the quality of all items produced in the plant and seeing that these items met production specifications. All items had to be stamped by these quality control inspectors before being released by the plant. The Department of Inspection for Quality issued general instructions to the OTK plant chief and through quality control departments in the various chief directorates and received monthly reports from the latter on the quality of output in their plants.
- f. The Bureau for Coordination of Improvements and Inventions (Byuro Sodeystviya Ratsionalizatsii i Izobretatelstva - BRIZ) The chief of this bureau was Shamshin. This bureau was responsible for approving all inventions or innovations which resulted in a saving of time, labor, or production costs in the plants of the ministry. It issued patents and paying premiums to inventors for accepted innovations or ideas. There were similar bureaus in all plants of the ministry which were subordinate to the chief engineer of the plant and had the same responsibility on a plant level. If the invention or innovation could be adapted to many plants of the ministry, it was submitted to BRIZ in the Technical Directorate of the ministry for approval.
- g. Metallurgical Department (Metallurgicheskiy Otdel) - The chief of this department was Kulikov. All plants in the ministry which produced electrical machinery had their own metallurgical foundries. The Metallurgical Department of the Technical Directorate was responsible for controlling and supervising the work of these foundries.
- h. Standards Department (Otdel Standartov) - the name of the chief of this department. This department prepared production standards for the Ministry of the Electrical Industry which were submitted to the State Department of Standards (Gosudarstvennyy Otdel Standartov - GOST) for final approval.

50X1

- 20. A typical chief directorate in the ministry of electrical industry had a chief who, in some instances, was also a deputy minister of the ministry and a chief engineer who was also the deputy chief of the chief directorate. (See page 12 for organizational chart of a typical chief directorate.) A typical chief directorate also included the following administrative departments (otdely):

SECRET

SECRET

-9-

50X1

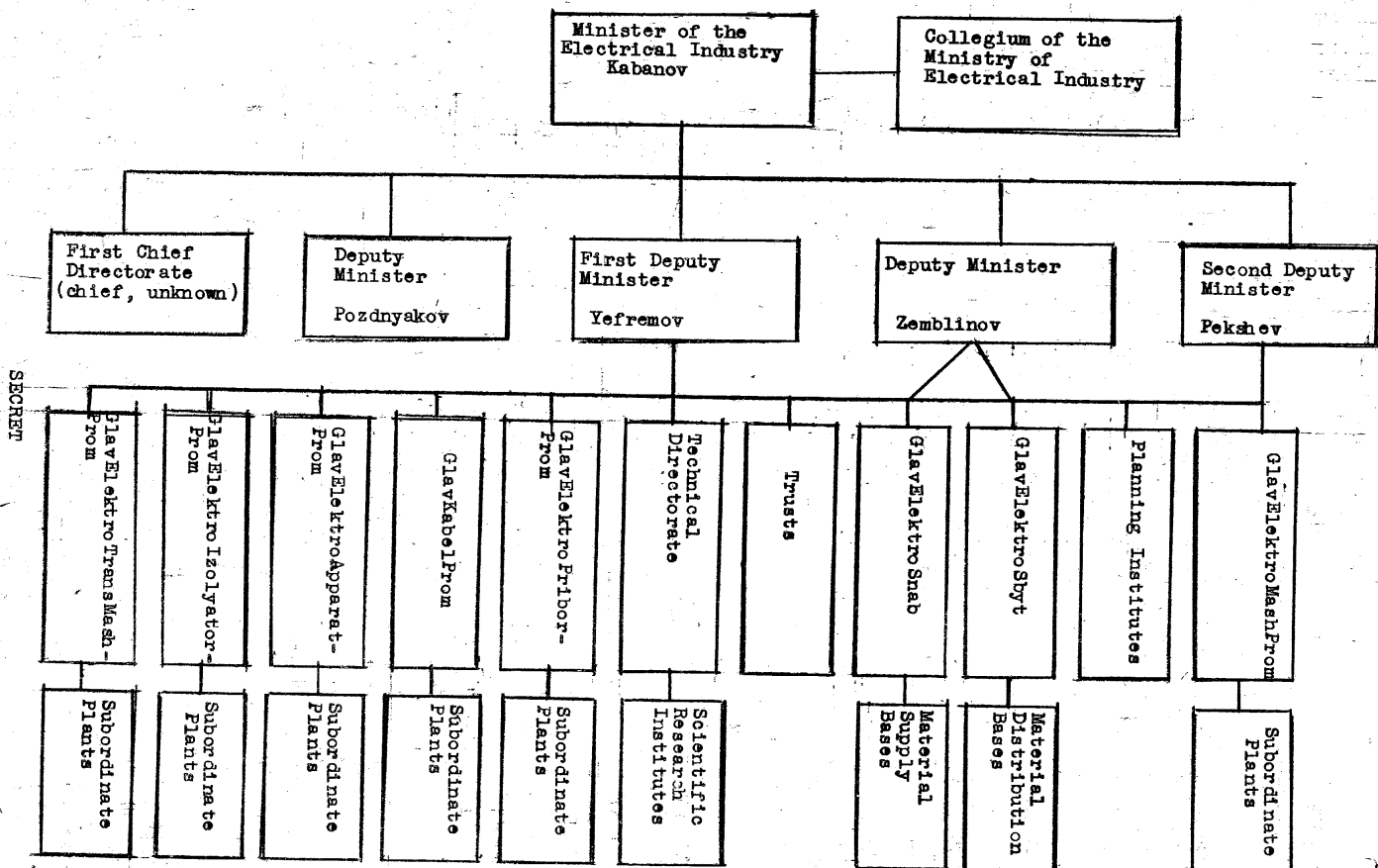
- a. Personnel Department - This department maintained the personnel records of all personnel who worked in the chief directorate as well as those of plant directors and engineer technical workers in subordinate plants.
- b. Material Supply Department - All requests for material supplies, such as fuel, raw materials, technical supplies, etc., submitted by the plants in the chief directorate had to be approved by this department before the plants could obtain the material from supply bases of the ministry's Chief Directorate of Supply.
- c. Accounting Department - This department received detailed financial balances from all plants in the chief directorate and made up a total financial balance for the chief directorate which was submitted to the ministry on a quarterly basis to be passed on to the Council of Ministers.
- d. The Planning Department - This department reviewed and approved the production plans which were first drawn up by plants in the chief directorate and made up a total production plan for the chief directorate which was submitted to the ministry.
- e. Capital Construction Department - This department reviewed and approved all plans for capital construction for plants in the chief directorate and submitted a total plan for the chief directorate to the ministry's Directorate for Capital Construction. This department also periodically checked on the progress of construction in the chief directorate and on the proper utilization of money which was advanced for this purpose.
- f. Department of the Chief Mechanic and Chief Power Engineer - This department had overall supervision of maintenance and repair work in plants subordinate to the chief directorate and approved work projects such as the repair of boilers, installation of new pipes, etc.
- g. Technical Department - This department was to some extent a replica of the Technical Directorate of the ministry on a chief directorate level. It was responsible for supervision of research and development work in plants subordinate to the chief directorate, approval of new innovations and inventions, etc.
- h. Quality Control Department - This department was under the supervision of the Department for Inspection of Quality in the Technical Directorate of the ministry and was responsible for checking the quality of production in plants subordinate to the chief directorate.
- i. Dispatch Department (Dispechterskiy Otdel) - This department was in essence a department which checked on the fulfillment of production norms in subordinate plants. This department was responsible for contacting each plant in the chief directorate on a daily basis by telephone to obtain the figures on production plan fulfillment. It had no directional authority over plant directors but merely reported the daily plant production statistics to the chief of the chief directorate. [redacted] no further information concerning this department. 50X1

[redacted] Comments

50X1

1. [redacted] not certain but believed "ET" stood for Electric-Technical (Elektro-Tekhnicheskii). 50X1
2. [redacted] some of the plants listed in paragraph 16a through 16h were numbered plants but he did not recall the numbers. 50X1

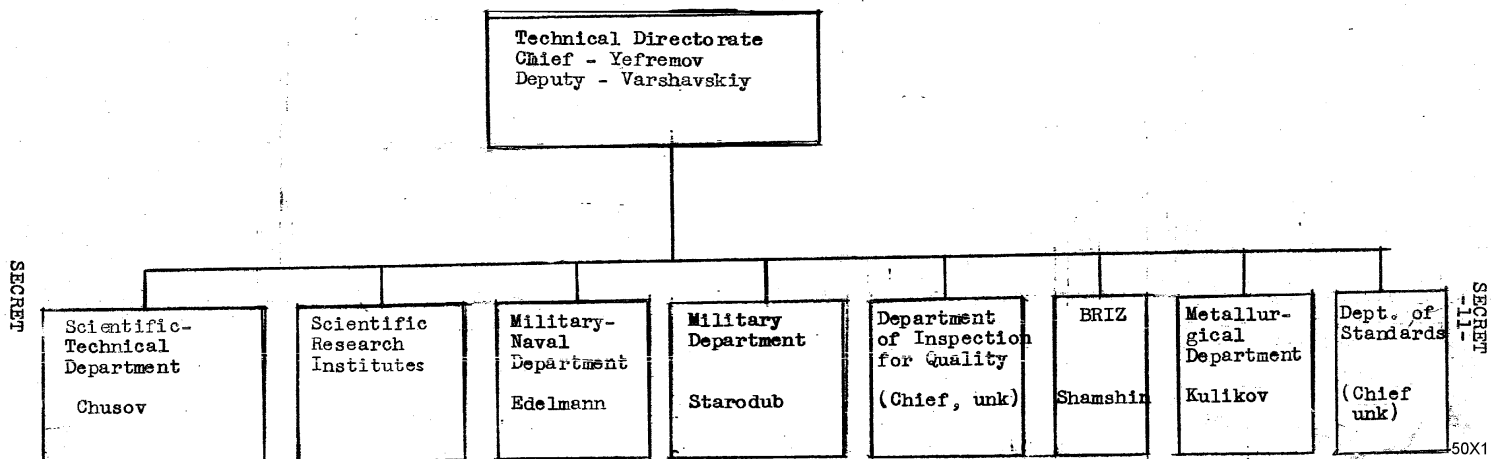
SECRET

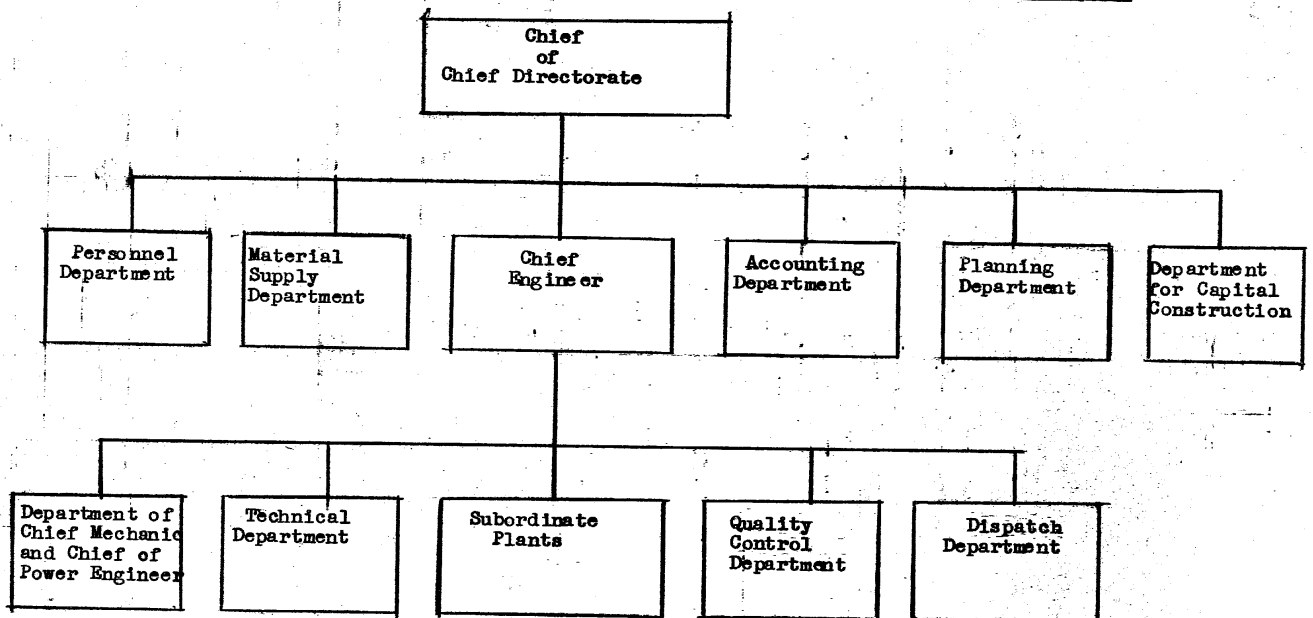


SECRET
-10-

50X1

Technical Directorate of the Ministry of Electrical Industry





SECRET

SECRET
-12-

50X1

Page Denied